



DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.



"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

VOLUME 2.

MAYSVILLE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1882.

NUMBER 25.

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How to Learn Farming.

It is impossible to learn farming in a few easy lessons. Years of practical experience are required, and though such a teacher may be the dearest, yet it is unquestionably the best. There are at all times in this country many individuals who fancy that they would like farming, and are anxious to learn its best methods. Unfortunately, few of these are young men, and fewer still are willing to commence at the beginning and plod upward, as one must in so prosaic a business as farming. Most of these persons have high notions of the improvements they can make in the common farm methods. All these facts tell against the probability of success. It was, we believe, one of the best of Dickens' characters, good, honest Joe Gargery, who advised P. P. that the way to be one of the uncommon scholars was first to make one's self a good common scholar. There is sound philosophy in this advice, and it is especially applicable to farming. Not to underrate the good work done by amateurs and fancy farmers, it is still certain that most of the great improvements in farming methods have been introduced by the born and bred farmer and dependent on it for their livelihood and success. John Johnston, who introduced tile-draining in this country, is, perhaps, the best example of this type of farmers. If he had been a man of wealth taking up under-draining as a favorite hobby upon which to spend his surplus money, he would have had few followers. Being a poor man, heavily in debt for his farm, and paying for it by the judicious and liberal use of money in tiles and sheep, his example proved contagious. The great majority of enterprising American farmers were in his condition, hence, that which was good for him was presumably good for them also.

Probably the best method of becoming a good farmer, for one who has had no practical experience, is to serve an apprenticeship, working with and for the best farmer in the vicinity, and studying his methods. Of course few or no wealthy men will do this, though so distinguished a personage as Peter the Great, of Russia, worked for years as an apprentice at ship-building, until he had thoroughly mastered the art. But successful farming is much more complex than any trade, and demands more constant thought than most branches of professional life, together with executive ability equal to the management of any business. Is it to be wondered at that success rarely crowns the efforts of those who begin farming after middle age and with little knowledge of its details.

It must be remembered that farming is now, in most localities, a much more complicated art than it was thirty to fifty years ago. Knowledge gained then will not avail now. In some sections the substitution of mixed husbandry in place of one or two staples has driven from their farms the original occupants, who could not, or would not, learn the new methods. It is no longer possible anywhere to farm in the old ways, as was done by nearly everybody when the country was new and the successive crops of wheat, cotton, or tobacco were the sole rotation until the soil became too poor to produce a crop. There are few localities now where some effort is not required to restore, or at least to maintain, fertility. Such efforts require thought and investigation.

It is, of course, quite unprofessional for an agricultural writer to depreciate the value of what is called "book-farming." But such teaching certainly needs to be taken with due consideration and caution. It requires a good practical and thoughtful farmer to get the most benefit from agricultural books and newspapers. There is not a periodical in the country that will not be worth many times its cost, by its practical hints and suggestions, to the thoughtful mind. On the other hand there is none, however carefully edited, that will not result in heavy losses if its advice is implicitly followed without due regard to varying conditions. There is, in fact, no method adapted to all times, all localities and all circumstances. The main office of the agricultural paper is to incite thought, to prompt action and to stimulate investigation.

It may be added, however, that there is no young, able-bodied man, of fair natural shrewdness, who may not hope to become a successful land-holder and farmer in almost any section of this country, if he sets himself to work with that end in view. It is not necessary to go West, as Horace Greeley advised, though undoubtedly that section has its advantages, yet, dear as land is in some of the Eastern States, there is no place where judicious management with certain crops will not pay for an acre in a single year with the crop grown therefrom. This is emphatically true of market gardeners in and around large cities. It is not for tyros, but for men

who thoroughly understand their business, that such successes come. Many of the successful cultivators of the soil began in poverty and worked their way to financial prosperity. While it is true that rose-colored views of the farmer's life may lead to sad failures, yet opposite views which exhibit success to farming as attainable only by those already in possession of accumulated wealth are scarcely less deplorable.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Diseases of Fruits.

Diseases of fruits, like those of animals, may be classed as contagious, infectious and transmissible. I believe it is through the latter class that most of the fatal fruit diseases have been introduced. If this be true, is it not in the power of human agencies to prevent them? If so, how is this to be done? By the selection and planting of healthy seed. Are we doing so? Are not many of us aiding in the introduction and spread of diseases by planting the seed of diseased fruits? Let us see if this is true. There is a mania with most people for new things. New fruit schemes for a share, and, if they are said to ripen early, they are sought after everywhere. This eagerness to obtain new and early-ripening fruits induces persons, desirous of making money, to devote their attention to producing them. It is a well-known fact, that the diseased specimens of fruit ripen first (if they ripen at all.) These first ripening specimens are selected for planting, and, by repeating the operation a few times, extra early-ripening fruit may be obtained, but often so diseased as to be entirely worthless. Unfortunately, because of their early maturity, trees of such are propagated. Showy pictures are made of the fruit, which is given some pleasing name, and the trees are sold at exorbitant prices. The idea of obtaining peaches that will ripen in this latitude by the fourth day of July "takes," and the trees of such are quickly bought and planted. In due time the owner is rewarded with a crop of rotten peaches; if not rotten, it is tough, dry specimens, not fit to put in a person's mouth. Nature has its laws of production. Any violation of those laws must produce error or articles. I do not wish to be understood as charging all fruit-producers and tree-propagators with selling worthless varieties. I know gentlemen engaged in the business, who, after discovering a variety to be worthless, would dig up the trees and destroy them. Such men are an honor to their profession.

Fruit diseases may be spread by inoculation—budding and grafting, or when pruning. The bacteria, or fungus matter from the diseased tree, may be carried on the saw or knife to the healthy ones, and in this way all the trees of the orchard become diseased. When trees are affected by diseases that are transmissible, either in the seed or by inoculation, the only safe method is to dig them out and burn them, roots and branches. About twenty-five years ago, I discovered a peach tree in my orchard affected by the Yellows. I commenced digging about the roots, and pruning the branches of the tree, with the hope of getting rid of the disease. My labor proved ineffectual, and in a few years every peach tree in the orchard became diseased. I had probably carried fungus on the saw to the healthy trees when pruning. Determining to prevent a further spread of the disease, every tree in the orchard was taken up by the roots and burned, and the land cultivated for a number of years. Every sprout or tree coming upon the land was dug out and burned. About ten years ago the land was again planted with sound, healthy peach trees. They grew rapidly, and no sign of Yellows has made its appearance on the trees. I state this circumstance to show what may be accomplished.

The spread of diseases of fruits resulting from insect depredations and other causes might be checked, if not eradicated. A little attention, on the part of all fruit-growers, in this direction, would accomplish very beneficial results. As long as men see the fruits rotting on their trees, or on the ground beneath them, producing contagion, without removing it; as long as men behold the insects destroying both fruit and foliage, and make no effort to destroy them; as long as fruit growers continue this indifference about their fruits and fruit trees, so long will the deterioration of fruits go on. Perhaps nothing short of legislation can bring about the necessary change for their restoration.—*From Essay read before the Ohio Horticultural Society.*

A Missouri sheep-grower advises breeding from polled rams. The animals, he says, fight less, are never fly-blown around the horns, are more conveniently sheared, keep easier and grow larger. This is his opinion, after nine years' experience.—*St. Louis Globe.*

A Plea for Our Servants.

We all know how glad they are to rush out on every possible occasion; are dissatisfied if they do not get their Sundays out, even when wet—their evenings with their friends; and, if not allowed to go out, too often take French leave and walk out as soon as their master and mistress's back is turned. Of course this is very wrong, and such conduct can not be too strongly condemned; but we are inclined to think that we do not go the right way to work to prevent their acting in this sort of manner. How few mistresses take the slightest interest in their servants' welfare, their joys or pleasures! If only they do their work properly, that is all they care about. But ought they to feel in this way with regard to the inmates of their houses? We think not; but, on the contrary, as far as possible, mistresses should endeavor to procure innocent and rational recreation for all their dependents, whether children, governess or servants. The old proverb about "all work and no play making Jack a dull boy" holds good with young and old. Men who slave in their counting-houses or their offices from morning until night without a due proportion of rest, become in time not only dull, but ill. Children who have not a reasonable amount of healthy exercise and merry games are sure to mope, and probably will get into mischief; and it is the same with servants. If they have not a sufficient amount of recreation, either their health flags or they too get into mischief—and mischief of a much more serious kind. It will be seen, therefore, that, even from a selfish point of view, it would be well to take some little interest in those around us; and if we only consider the unhealthy kitchens and underground premises in which servants for the most part live, and the dreary attics in which they sleep, it will be seen how very necessary it must be to give them opportunities of obtaining fresh air and exercise, if their bodies and minds are to be kept in a proper state of health.

In the skating season how much they would enjoy being spared for an hour or two to go and see the sliding and skating, or for a brisk walk in the parks; and in the Summer pleasant walks and expeditions ought occasionally to be organized for them, and this could generally be done in most establishments, with a little forethought on the mistress's part, without deranging the family comfort—for instance, on days when the master and mistress are dining out, or when, from some cause or other, there is not so much work as usual to be done in the house. And all this need not entail much expense; there are exhibitions costing a trifle to see; and a visit now and then to a picture gallery, a museum, or even a concert, would make a pleasant change from the daily routine of cooking, sweeping, and cleaning—or, in case of nurses, of washing, dressing, and minding children—and might help to elevate and educate a class of people which sadly needs encouragement in every way to prevent their falling into bad and disreputable ways.

Small social tea parties could be arranged without much trouble or expense, and to these brothers and sisters of the servants might be invited, and the evenings made cheerful with games, picture books, illustrated papers, and the like. How much better would this be than altogether ignoring that servants have friends and relations, and so driving them to courses of deceit and to underhanded proceedings, such as making signs to attract their friends as soon as their masters and mistresses are out; sending letters to their friends as soon as the mistress has given her orders for the day, on finding no late dinner is required; slipping off when there seems no chance of their absence being observed; and other practices which gradually lead giddy girls from bad to worse, and from one little deceit to some great fraud.

Almost all servants in the present day can read and write, and bright, wholesome stories, light books of travel and adventures, and biographical sketches would be much appreciated by them and would tend to while away a Sunday at home, and induce a servant to stay at home, even when it is their day out, should it be wet or unsuitable for her to go out. Such books also might prevent the entrance into private houses of newspapers and publications which would be far better burnt than read by any one, and which no modest, well-principled girls should ever be allowed to set eyes upon. We must expect many a disappointment, yet on the whole they will be found grateful for the kindly thought shown them; and such considerations for their happiness will often bring their own reward, by inducing servants to give their services less grudgingly and with a more cheerful countenance.—*Rural New Yorker.*

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVE., DEC. 20, 1882.

TERMS:—The EVENING BULLETIN is published daily, and served free of postage at 6 cents per week; 25 cents per month; 75 cents per three months; \$1.50 per six months, and \$3 per year, payable in advance.

THE EVENING BULLETIN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION IN THIS CITY, CHESTER AND ABERDEEN, OHIO, THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN MAYSVILLE.

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The following persons are the authorized agents for the DAILY BULLETIN at the places named. Contracts for subscription or advertising may be made with them:

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The taxable property at Lexington is put down at \$5,000,000.

The Army Bill reported to the House this week, appropriates \$3,000,000 less than the estimates.

PARNELL estimates that £3,000,000 of arrears of rents would be wiped out by the Arrears of Rent Act.

DAVID PEACE KING petitions Congress to donate forty acres of Texas land to every negro wishing to be so favored. He wants the colored people to colonize there.

The Consular and Diplomatic Bill, as amended by the Senate committee, increases the aggregate appropriations \$58,000. As reported it calls for an appropriation of \$1,316,755.

LOUISVILLE POST: Build good roads and plenty of school houses throughout the state, and rigidly enforce the laws, and, instead of emigrants, you will see thousands of desirable immigrants.

WM. E. DODGE, a New York capitalist is in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky investigating the coal and timber lands. He is one of the largest stockholders in the Kentucky Union Railroad Enterprise.

A REPUBLICAN Senator is reported to have said that it is generally understood on his side of the Senate that the Blair Bill, appropriating \$10,000,000 a year for the education of the illiterate in the United States, would be called up early in January, and pressed until passed.

A JOINT Stock Company has been organized at Lexington for the establishment of stock yards and yards for the sale of live stock, the City Council having passed an ordinance that no cattle sales should be made in the public streets after January 1st. The enterprise is expected to prove a financial success.

COURIER-JOURNAL: In Ohio the Republican Returning Board counted all the votes for Henry L. Morey which had been cast for "H. L. Morey," because Morey is a Republican, and refused to count for Jonathan H. Wallace (Democrat) votes cast for Maj. Wallace. Mr. Wallace and Wallace, giving the Republican, McKinley, the certificate on a majority of one vote. It is not surprising that the Republican Returning Board calls this an "honest count," for these same men had the cheek to assert that Hayes was honestly counted in Louisiana and Florida. No Republican organs in Ohio condemn the fraudulent work of the Returning Board.

Abolish the Tobacco Tax.

The Louisville Post correctly takes the view that there is no permanent relief for the tobacco trade except in the absolute repeal of the tobacco tax, and goes on to say: The tobacco tax was instituted during the war, at the time the government was hard pressed for revenue, and it looked more to the certainty and convenience of collecting it than it did to the justice of the imposition. The production of tobacco as an article of commerce is not co-extensive with the United States, but is confined almost exclusively to a particular section, and if the cultivation of it in many of the states were prohibited by law, as it is in England, it would not deprive them of a dollar of revenue. So, it will be seen, the burden of the tax falls upon the enterprise of a particular section of the nation. The tax is, therefore, unequal in its effect, and the law which imposes it unjust and contrary to the original spirit of our institutions.

However, we will not argue this branch of the question, because it is not necessary for our purpose. It is concluded that the government has more revenue than it requires, and the country now suffers by reason of excess collected from the people. The question now is how to reduce this revenue, and if it can be shown that the tobacco tax is oppressive, it will be a sufficient reason for its repeal.

The law imposing a tax on manufac-

tured tobacco also restrict the sale of leaf. This was done not so much to protect the manufacturer, but to force the consumption of the tax paid on tobacco, otherwise leaf tobacco because of the difference in the price would have been used instead of the manufactured, which paid the tax. The law provides that the farmer shall not only dispose of his tobacco to persons who have paid a special tax as leaf dealers, or as manufacturers of tobacco, or to persons purchasing leaf tobacco for export. Under the law the material right of a planter to dispose of his own product in his own way is taken away from him, and if he exchanges with his neighbor ten pounds of tobacco for a raccoon skin he is liable to be imprisoned, and to have his home swept away by fines. As a matter of justice, why, we ask, has not the grower of tobacco in Kentucky the same right to dispose of his product in his own way, that a grower of wheat in Minnesota has? And yet as hard as this provision of the law is, it is rendered necessary for the protection of manufacturer and planter by reason of the tax, and as long as the tax remains, it must stand, as we will demonstrate.

If the tax is kept on tobacco, and the embargo removed from the sale of leaf, the tax at once becomes an inducement for the production of tobacco for neighborhood consumption where it is now profitable to produce it for the markets, and every pound of tobacco produced by reason of this premium takes away just this much demand from the section, where it is now profitable to produce it for the open markets. Again, if the consumer can buy leaf without tax, he will substitute it in a great measure for the manufactured tobacco which is so much higher because of the tax, and thus the manufacturer's business will be curtailed, which will act back on the planter. We need not go into this matter more at length for any intelligent person must see that the interest of the planter and manufacturer are identical and that you can not strike the manufacturer without wounding the planter. Thus it will be seen that the tax is oppressive to the producer. The question of its being a luxury has no place here. The principle is the same so far as the producer is concerned, call it what you will. We believe, however, it can be shown that it is much more of a necessity than many articles that pay no tax, but this has nothing to do with the question as we understand it. Yet there are some, who, acting on a mere sentiment, are doing all they can to perpetuate this tax. They choose to call tobacco a luxury, and for that reason say it should be taxed, and thus ignore the great agricultural interest of Kentucky. We here serve notice on the representatives of Kentucky, that they must not sacrifice her interest to a mere sentiment. She has already had enough of political antiquarians living in the sickly sentimentality of the past, and the time has arrived when she will have no more of them.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Mr. Bierstadt, the artist, is in Washington.

The Duke of Newcastle has gone to the South.

Mr. James Gilfillan, treasurer of the United States, is in Florida.

The Count and Countess de Toulouse, of Paris, are at the Hotel Brunswick, New York.

The remains of a murdered infant were found in the Notre Dame Cathedral at Montreal.

Dan O'Leary failed to organize a pedestrian contest in Paris, and has sailed for Australia.

Beecher's church in Brooklyn has a membership of 2,540 and the pew rents aggregate \$38,000.

The German Bundesrath has definitely rejected the motion favoring the abolition of compulsory civil marriage.

Special advices from St. Johns, N. F., report several wrecks in that section, resulting from a recent hurricane.

A Montreal dispatch announces the death of Mother Superior Alchener, of the Seminary of the Sacred Heart.

A bible which had been hollowed and filled with costly jewels was seized by the custom officers at New York Friday.

The ten Brooklyn aldermen who are now in Raymond street jail, New York, have resolved to be model prisoners.

While walking home from prayer meeting at Tipton, Penn., two men and two women were killed by a locomotive.

At Windham, N. Y., Barney Bulls, the old and renowned bear hunter and trapper of the Catskill Mountains, died Friday.

Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and Colonel Tourtelatte, United States Army, have gone on a brief visit to Monterey.

Several New York theatre managers have connected their places of amusement by telegraph with the fire headquarters.

Five hundred prisoners, charged with incendiarism and massacre at Alexandria,

have been released owing to insufficient evidence.

Senator Edmunds and wife will soon go to the south with a daughter whose delicate health requires a more balmy climate than that of Washington.

A complimentary dinner is to be given in Washington on New Year's day to Frederick Douglass, at which ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce will preside.

The cotton platform of J. B. Lockhart, in Kaney Grove, Texas, caught fire Sunday and 50,000 bales of cotton were burned. There is \$12,000 insurance.

Huffman & Smalley, retail dry goods merchants of Elkhart, Ind., are reported to have made an assignment with \$40,000 liabilities. Assets are unknown.

James McMillan, a Detroit millionaire has purchased for presentation to Michigan University the famous Shakespearean library of Hon. E. H. Thompson, of Flint.

It is reported that the Cape Ministry will resign, as they believe the coercion measures necessary for their declared policy in Banto Land will not receive the sanction of the people.

It is reported that the resignation of Admiral Jaureguiberry, French minister of Marine, is probable in consequence of the decisions in the cabinet touching the proposed expedition to Tonquin.

The faculty of Chicago University, Friday suspended two students for impudence and in subordination in connection with the recent troubles there. Bad feeling still prevails, and more suspensions may follow.

A Brooklyn man married a girl, whom he met at a picnic, on the way home from the festivities. He asked the court to annul the marriage on the ground that he was drunk at the time. Judge Gilbert declined to do so.

The treasurer of the United States has received from "J. R.," attorney, the sum \$4,000 in cash for account of the conscience fund. "J. R." says that the money is sent at the request of a client, and covers principal and interest.

The report of the commissioner who examined into the working of the New York post office commends its general efficiency, and advocates a reduction in the amounts of the higher salaries and an increase in the number of clerks in the several divisions.

There is a very strong feeling in Ireland that Myles Joyce, who was hanged Saturday, was innocent. The lord-lieutenant expressed himself as only too anxious to reprieve him, but could not find anything in the papers laid before him to justify him in doing so.

Up to the present time none of the arrests made in the Phoenix Park and Field cases seem to have any real significance. Westgate, alias O'Brien, arrived in Dublin Saturday, but the police attach no importance to what he says, and the passengers on the steamer from Jamaica report that he is an utter imbecile.

In the German Reichstag, on Friday, the motion made on the part of the Socialists members declaring that no sufficient grounds had been shown for the maintaining of the minor state of siege in Berlin, Hamburg, and Leipzig, was negatived by a large majority. The Reichstag, at the conclusion of the session, adjourned until the 9th of January.

On Friday, David Dudley Field received a despatch from the Governor of Jamaica, in which he says that the losses by the Kingston fire are variously estimated, but are very heavy. Forty acres are burned over and six hundred houses have been burned. Various portions of the city and great quantities of goods are totally destroyed. Great numbers are left homeless and destitute.

The steamboat Kate Kinney, of the Red River line, was burned in the bayou at Ferry Landing, La., Friday. The boat was valued at \$20,000, and insured for \$10,000. Her cargo consisted of 2,000 bales of cotton, oil cake, and other freight. The fire spread to the buildings adjacent, being driven by a high wind, and several buildings near the ferry landing were destroyed, including O. L. Chamberlain's shop, Captain E. M. White's residence, and Robinson's boat-shop.

Alfred Jenkins, the owner of a farm in Stokes county, N. C., a few days ago sold his wife to Noah M. Glidewell, a neighboring farmer, for \$500. He then sold his farm and moved away. The transfer was made as though the man had simply swapped horses. Jenkins, in conversation, said that he wanted to move away and was not able to take his wife. Glidewell said he was himself tired of living without a wife and was willing to buy her if Jenkins was willing to sell. Jenkins named \$500, and after further conversation the transfer was agreed upon. Mrs. Jenkins was consulted and cheerfully agreed to the sale. She at once took her effects and went to Glidewell's house, where she is now living, and seems perfectly contented with her new husband and home.

For the most useful Christmas present, buy an Omaha cook stove, at A. J. EGNEW & Cos., Market street.

A Youthful Genius.

New York Sun. The youngest inventor on the records in Washington is Walter Nevegold, a lad 15 years of age, of Bristol, Pa., who has patented important improvements in rolling mill machinery.

Almost a Pauper.

Philadelphia American. Mr. Vanderbilt had a hard year of it last year. He only made \$20,000,000 in the stock market. And he had to pay his salary as President of the Central out of his own pocket.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

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No. 27 SECOND STREET,

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1000 Juvenile BOOKS, in endless variety;
300 ALBUMS, from 20c. to \$15;
75 Elegant PAPETERIES,
250 PICTURE FRAMES, from 5c. to \$25.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, that gain the admiration of Everybody;
150 AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Oscar Wilde and Butterfly designs;
100 Elegant SCRAP BOOKS, Mark Twain designs;
Family BIBLES, both New and Old Translations;
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LET not your hearts be troubled. We are still here and will sell you more goods for the same amount of money than any other house in the city. We are determined to close out our entire stock of goods by the 1st of next April, and will offer to CASH BUYERS great inducements. Among our stock is a large line of ready made

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We have also a fresh line of Christmas goods and toys without number, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Wax dolls at 50 cents worth \$1. Bohemian decorated vases 25 cents a pair. A large lot of Japanese goods at less than half their value. An immense stock of

JEWELRY

At cost. Our stock of ladies and children's shoes is very large and all custom made. Also, a big line of ladies hats trimmed in New York, all fresh goods which we are offering at cost. Men's full regular undershirts at 75 cents per pair. Hats and boots at rock-bottom prices. Four ply linen collars 15 cents. Clocks very cheap, and everything usually found in first-class mammoth country store. Call early and get bargains while they are fresh. Our prices talk.

J. A. JACKSON & SON. Mayslick, Ky., December 18, 1882. P. S.—Those knowing themselves indebted to me, by note or account, must come forward and settle at once, or an officer will call on you. I have not the time. J. A. JACKSON. d18d&w2m

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"S" soup oysters, per 1/2 can.....20c
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"Selects" per 1/2 can.....40c
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CAPITAL, \$4,500,000.

GEO. W. ROGERS, agent, office at Wheatly G & Co's, Market St., below Second. (1136m)

HEADQUARTERS FOR SCROLL SAWS, LATHE, DRILLS, AND OTHER FOOT POWER MACHINERY, for the Mechanic and the Farmer. 50 different styles in stock. All goods at factory prices. Send 5c. postage for 64 page Catalogue of Machines, Carving Tools, Saw Blades, Bracket Woods, Mechanical Supplies, and Materials for Scroll Sawyers, and Miniatures of all Scroll Designs published in the U. S. J. J. WATROUS, wholesale and retail, 215 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. Price Holly Scroll Saw with extra (see opt) pattern receipt only \$3.00. n27d&w1m

LEADING MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MISS MAGGIE RASP,

RECEIVES daily fresh millinery goods of the latest and most approved styles.

HATS, FEATHERS, LACES, NECKWEAR.

HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC.

at prices that can not be equalled. Please call and examine the stock. n27d&w1m

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

—AT—

HERMANN LANGE'S

Jewelry Store,

No. 27 Second Street, 3 doors West of Market. aug24ly

ROSSER & McCARTHY,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TO OUR READERS.

In buying Holiday goods our readers will please bear in mind the enterprising firms who invite their favors through the columns of the Bulletin. Their stocks have been provided especially for the season, and we are able to say from personal knowledge that they are very complete and low in price.



At George Ort's store you're sure to see things suited to your mind, in bedroom sets, or dining chairs of every shape and kind. He's got the finest folding chairs, and something else that, maybe, you'll have to have about the house to rock that blessed baby.

The First M. E. Church, at Paris, was partly burned on Sunday. The loss is about \$1,500.

HOMER OLSEN, who shot his teacher, at Paris, several weeks ago has been released on \$400 bail.

All the large boats were expected to return to their respective trades to-day, the ice having largely disappeared.

Buy your candies only from dealers who sell a pure article. Avoid candies that are not absolutely pure, as you would poison.

The Frankfort Daily Commonwealth was issued on Friday and makes a very creditable appearance. It is printed by the Commonwealth Publishing Company.

A READER of the BULLETIN propounds the following question: A farmer who had thirty-five hogs, killed them all in six days, and killed an odd number each day. How was it done?

LOTS FOR SALE.—Two building lots on Second street, East Maysville, 33 by 120 feet each, adjoining each other. Very desirable for building purposes. Price \$500 each. Apply at this office. d2tf

BLATTERMAN & POWER are displaying many handsome and useful articles suitable for Christmas gifts, which will be found very low in price. Their stock is very large and embraces all the new articles in their line. Give them a call.

READ the advertisement of J. W. Sparks & Bro., printed under the head of "City Items," and learn where you can obtain some very cheap and useful Holiday gifts. The stock is fresh, new, and has been scaled down to a low standard as a Christmas concession to the public.

We are much gratified to hear from a number of our advertisers that the BULLETIN has been of much service to them in calling attention to their stocks of holiday goods. A partial friend tells us he prefers an advertisement in the BULLETIN to one in all the other papers in the city.

VICTOR & LEE, the popular clothiers, have on exhibition in their show window a black hat worth \$5, which they propose to give to any one whose head it will fit. People with bulging brains are invited to call. The heads of the newspaper fraternity of the city have ignominiously failed to fill it.

MRS. SARAH E. ARMSTRONG, of Cincinnati, asks for information concerning the whereabouts of a boy of the name of Geo. Williams, who is believed to have been in this city recently. Any one knowing where the boy is will confer a great favor upon Mrs. Armstrong by sending her word at Cincinnati.

PERSONALS.

Points About People Here and Elsewhere.

Col. Gus Simmons and wife, of Aberdeen, returned from Cincinnati Tuesday evening.

Mr. Charles Calvert, formerly of this city, is now one of the proprietors of the Hotel Maverick at San Antonio, Texas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Langtry Scandal.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—There is much excitement socially in town to-day over an additional scandal concerning Mrs. Langtry.

She arrived here last evening, not on the train in which apartments had been engaged for her, but on a late train, which she was compelled to take because, as is alleged, she had allowed herself to be detained at a late breakfast by Fred. Gebhardt, who accompanied her.

It was 8 o'clock before Langtry started for the theater, and as her managers had not been apprised either of the time of her arrival or the cause of the delay, the confusion preceding her appearance can be imagined.

She left the hotel, went up unaccompanied to the theater and opened the Clover street door herself. Her baggage did not reach the hotel till 3 o'clock, and consisted of fifteen trunks and one empty champagne basket. Langtry did not make any explanation, showing indifference.

Reign of Terror in Texas.

DALLAS, TEXAS, December 19.—A few days ago nine prisoners, one a murderer, escaped from the jail at Pleasanton, and they have inaugurated a reign of terror in that county, stealing horses and shooting at people. Last night they captured a man named Lewis, took him to the woods and riddled his body with bullets.

Wright is Right.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 19.—The legislative bribery cases were finally disposed of to-day. Representative Wright was acquitted, and a nolle entered in that of Representative Block. The State broke completely down. These members have been the victims of unfounded rumors and speculations.

Holiday Recess.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1882.—The House to-day by a vote of 127 yeas to 101 nays adopted the resolution for a holiday recess from December 22nd to January 2nd.

CITY ITEMS.

Advertisements inserted under this heading 10c per line for each insertion.

TIN toys of all kinds at A. J. EGNEW & Co., Market street.

BEAUTIFUL tin toilet sets, cheap, at A. J. EGNEW & Co., Market street.

LOST.—A small red pocket book. Return to BULLETIN office and be rewarded. dec15dtf

BUY your wife a handsome coal vase, at A. J. EGNEW & Co., Market street.

A. J. EGNEW & Co. is headquarters for stove repairs. We have plates for over one hundred different kind of stoves.

CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS.—I have a large stock of slippers of all kinds, cheaper than the cheapest. n12d2w F. B. RANSON.

WANTED.—The people to know that A. J. Egnew & Co., sell goods cheaper than any other house in the city. d19d6t

GENTLEMEN rubber sole shoes keep the feet dry and warm and prevent slipping. For sale at C. S. Miner & Bro.'s d16d2w

A PAIR of C. S. Miner & Bro.'s tan colored or embroidered slippers would make an appropriate Christmas or New Year's present. dec16d2w

HEADQUARTERS for spare ribs, tenderloins, backbones, sausage meat, etc., at John N. Thomas & Co.'s grain store, Market street, at wholesale and retail.

HECKINGER, Thomas & Co. N. B.—We want a wholesale customer in Chester and the Fifth Ward to accommodate the wants of the people at these places. H. T. & Co.

What is There for Me?

The year is nearly over, it's toils nearly ended. We want rest and recreation. We want a brief time to forget the thorns and briars, the wrongs that have smarted and tried, the world's increasing fight. Yes, we want something more—the Christmas holidays are here and we want nice presents. Every person will say, what is there for me? Let us tell you. J. W. Sparks & Bro. are alive to the wants of the people and have anticipated them in advance and have brought on many nice things, elegant linen and silk handkerchiefs, fine hosiery, gloves, lace, scarfs, collars, hats, caps, cloaks for the holiday trade, and they are at prices all can buy. In addition they have a large stock. It is no sensational statement that the bottom has been knocked out of prices and they are offering astonishing bargains at J. W. Sparks & Bro.'s on Market street. d19d6t

A Model Poet Says:

Long had I looked and searched and sought,
Both stoves and Ranges, too, I bought;
And every kind on earth I tried,
And yet with none felt satisfied,
Hope shed at last one dazzling ray,
The "Omaha" I saw one day:
I found at length the thing I sought—
I went—examined it—and bought.

CHORUS.
The "Omaha!" The "Omaha!"
To buy it is house-keeping law,
Search through the north, south, east and west,
The "Omaha" you'll find THE BEST.

A. J. EGNEW & CO.

THE MARSHALL FAMILY.

Colonel Tom and His Sons—Some Marshall Incidents—The Chief Justice's Pecuniary Misfortunes.

Detroit Post and Tribune Fauquier County (Va.) Letter.

At the outbreak of the revolutionary war, Col. Marshall, who was an ardent patriot, recruited a regiment of infantry, which he commanded with skill during all that eventful period. Col. Marshall was followed into the army as fast as they approached the proper age by three of his eldest sons, viz: John, afterward Chief Justice; Thomas and James. The latter subsequently became the son-in-law of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia. The two former commanded companies. James ran away from home at the age of 15 years, and joined Gates' army in the South Carolina, and was soon after commissioned lieutenant. He must have been a plucky fellow, for his son relates that when at one time he was taken sick on the march and left behind in his tent with a servant and a coffin in expectation of speedy death he unexpectedly rallied, became convalescent, swam the York river and rejoined his command. His son also relates that he has often heard his father tell how the latter had frequently witnessed his mother in tears during the absence of Col. Marshall because the Indians had driven off the cows, and no milk could be obtained for breakfast. Soon after the close of the war Col. Marshall removed to Kentucky, taking with him his sons Thomas, Lewis and Alexander. Thus was founded the Kentucky branch of the family. The late Tom Marshall, the famous orator, was the son of Lewis, and spent many of his early days in this immediate neighborhood. One of Colonel Marshall's daughters married McClung. From this marriage was born Alexander McClung, the dreaded duelist, who, by the way, was a first cousin of my host, as was Tom, the orator. McClung, the younger, became very fond of his cups, and once visited Washington with the avowed intention of killing the late Henry A. Wise, also a noted duelist. Both were dead shots, but McClung never carried out his sanguinary intention. After he became acquainted with Wise there sprang up an exceedingly warm attachment between them, which existed until McClung's death, a few years since. Colonel Marshall exercised a strong influence upon the internal affairs of Virginia. In fact, his influence was especially supreme, and when the present constitution of the United States was placed before the people for adoption or rejection, at the personal request of President Washington he returned to Fauquier and canvassed the county with success, securing an almost unanimous vote for the instrument. The late General Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, whom the late President Garfield out-manuevered during the late rebellion, was a nephew of Colonel Marshall. Humphrey's father was a very sturdy old fellow and a bitter political opponent. A feud existed between himself and Governor Scott, of Kentucky. It became so intense that the latter offered \$100 and a pardon to any man who would kill him. One day when the elder Humphrey was on his way home from court, on horseback, he was overtaken by a young man who frankly explained his mission. Marshall, without exhibiting any concern, said: "You wouldn't kill an unarmed man, would you?" The young man hesitated a few minutes, when Marshall suddenly seized his gun and ordered him to turn back to town—driving him ahead of him to the court house—where he was delivered over to the authorities. This caused Scott, when he heard of the incident, to exclaim: "Well, that Marshall is the devil!" No less sturdy was Colonel Tom, his brother, of whom it is related that one time when his son John, afterward chief justice, ran for some minor office in Fairfield, only one vote was cast against him. Colonel Marshall took especial pains to ascertain who cast it; and later on, running across him at a town meeting, gave him a sound thrashing. The following famous saying is also attributed to him: "I am a perfect gentleman above the belt." He died in Kentucky in the early part of the century at a very advanced age.

Although Chief Justice Marshall took up his residence in Richmond in early manhood, as I have heretofore remarked, it was his habit to visit his estates in this region in May and September of every year. There is a portrait of him in many of the court houses of the State, the finest and most life-like being in the court-house at Warrenton, which many of the Michigan soldiery have seen as many of them were frequently in that neighborhood during the war. The last surviving son of this eminent founder of American jurisprudence died quite recently at Markham, five miles distant, at the age of seventy-six. Meeting with financial misfortunes, the late Senator Chandler, with his usual generosity, gave him a desk in the interior department, which he held until a short time previous to his death. He was a gentleman of most exalted character, and in my early manhood it was my pleasure, as well as profit, to spend many hours in his society at his beautiful residence at Markham. His widow possessed the most striking likeness of the Chief Justice I have yet seen with the single exception of the one I observed the other day in a casual stroll through the Cooper gallery at Washington.



T. HIERLEY'S SONS.

THIRD AND WALL.

Goods Delivered to all Parts of the City a Specialty.

COUNTY POINTS.

MAYSVILLE.

Had a little wool pulling at the Hutch Ranch one day this week—two dusky dancels came together. No arrests.

S. M. Swartz, of Missouri, is circulating among his friends in this vicinity.

The hogs that have not been driven off have been killed, and a meat famine is staring the poorer classes in the face.

Corn is selling here (delivered) at 40 cents a bushel.

A good many filled their ice houses last Monday.

We attended court in Fairview last Saturday, and among the cases tried was a young man trying to plead the infant act on a note, and introduced his father as a witness, whose testimony went to show that he was 25 years old when he signed the note.

The recent snow is a great protection to the wheat.

The belle of Lewisburg, Miss Mattie Gaither, made us a flying visit last Sunday.

C. W. Cook made his appearance on our streets again last Tuesday morning with his tenderloins.

RETAIL MARKET.

Corrected daily by G. W. GEISEL, grocer, Second street, Maysville, Ky.

FLOUR.	
Limestone	\$ 6 75
Maysville Family	5 75
Maysville City	5 25
ason County	5 75
Kentucky Mills	5 50
Butter, #10	25
ard, #10	15
Eggs, #10	25
Meal #10	20
Chicken	2 00
Vol. 100, fancy	70
Good Oil, #1 gal.	70
Sugar, granulated #10	11
A #10	10 1/2
Yellow #10	8 1/2
Hops, sugar cured #10	1 1/2
Breakfast #10	1 1/2
Hammy, #10	20
Beans #10	50
Potatoes #10	15 @ 20
Coffee	12 @ 15

JANUARY ELECTION, 1883.

FOR MAYOR.

We are authorized to announce HORACE JANUARY as a candidate for re-election as Mayor at the ensuing January election.

FOR COUNCILMAN.

We are authorized to announce Dr. H. C. MORFAN as a candidate for councilman in the 1st Ward.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. E. W. FITZGERALD is a candidate for councilman from the third ward at the ensuing January election.

In response to the call made on me through the columns of the BULLETIN and to many solicitations from leading citizens, I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate to represent the Third Ward in the city council, and respectfully solicit the support of the voters in said ward. R. B. LOVELL.

At the solicitation of many of his friends in the Fifth Ward, Mr. THOMAS Y. NESBITT has consented to become a candidate for Councilman, and we are authorized to announce that he will make the race.

At the earnest solicitation of many of the best citizens of the Fifth Ward, I have consented to be a candidate for re-election to the city council at the ensuing January election. W. B. MATTHEWS.

We are authorized to announce that Major THOS. J. CHENOWETH is a candidate for re-election as Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing January election.

WANTS.

WANTED—Lodgers—Two or three nice gentlemen can get lodging, with or without board. Apply to 04tf THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A copy of Stanton's Treatise and General Statutes. W. W. HOLTEN.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

GREAT Bargains in Dry Goods and Notions at MRS. A. J. WILLIAMS', in the following articles:
Cloaks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Brass Goods, Blankets and all other goods at remarkably low prices. d20d6t

T. LOWRY.

—DEALER IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY

CROCKERIES,

Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Woodenware, Glassware, Notions, etc. Highest price paid for Country Produce. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

Cor. Fourth and Plum Streets.

BULL-DOC CIGARS.

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN THE MARKET.

—FOR SALE AT—

J. C. Pecor & Co.'s
sep27d&w6m Drug Store.

T. B. FULTON.

E. DAVIS.

FULTON & DAVIS,

—Manufacturers of—

OHIO VALLEY MILLS
FAMILY FLOUR,

Corn, Shorts and Shipstuffs.

Flour for sale by all grocers in the city.

FULTON & DAVIS,
aull8dly ABERDEEN, O

A. SORRIES & SON,

—DEALERS IN—

GUNS, PISTOLS,
WALKING CANES, &c.

ALSO, REPAIRERS of Guns, locks, Umbrellas, Firearms, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.

Stencils cutting a specialty.

Second Street, bet. Market & Limestone Sts.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE

—to suit all tastes and purses at—

G. A. McCARTHEY'S

CHINA DEPOT.

my5dly No. 30, East Second street.

WILLIAM CAUDLE,

Manufacturer and Inventor of

TRUSSES.

Made Double or Single for men or boys. Address WILLIAM CAUDLE, care T. K. Ball & Son, Maysville, Ky.

CRAWFORD HOUSE.

Cor. Sixth and Walnut Sts.

CINCINNATI, O

LEWIS VANDEN, Proprietor.

MASON COUNTY

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL sell privately about 115 acres of land, 4 1/2 miles south of Maysville on the K. C. R. R., Northern Division, and near Stude's Run turnpike, way station near the house. Comfortable frame house of four rooms and suitable out buildings; is well watered and fenced. The land is well adapted to grain, tobacco and hemp. For particulars call on CHAS. E. DIMMITT, d14w4t Dimmitt's Station, K. C. R. R. N. D.

WATCHES

—CHANGED TO—

Stem WINDERS.

J. BALLENGER at Albert's China Store adjoining Pearce, Wallingford & Co.'s Bank. ap14md

J. C. Kackley & Co.

—Dealers in—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps and Clothing.

Goods always what they are recommended to be. Main Street, Germantown, Ky.

Established 1865.

EQUITY GROCERY.

G. W. GEISEL,

No. 9, W. Second St., Opp. Opera House, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Fruits and Vegetables in season. Your patronage respectfully solicited. d14w4t

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—With a population of 250,000, Rome has 7,500 priests.

—In London there are 36 Charles streets, 20 William streets, 18 Queen streets, 17 Duke streets, 28 King streets and 17 Edward streets.

—London gamins have discovered a new mode of amusement. They attach fire-crackers to the legs of pigeons, and ignite them as they let the birds go.

—The doctors lately assembled in Congress at Geneva denied the claim of Edinburgh to be the healthiest of the large cities of Europe, and awarded the distinction to Geneva, where the annual death-rate is only 17 per 1,000, one less than that of the Scotch capital.

—A man was put upon trial recently at Berlin on a charge of counterfeiting, and being convicted, appealed to the court for a lenient sentence, on the ground that he had only been in the business for three months, and that, owing to his inexperience, every bogus thaler he had made had cost him at least two thalers' worth of labor and material.

—On the facade of one of the principal hotels in Vichy, France, is the announcement: "All languages spoken here." A tourist entering plies the host with English, Spanish, Russian, etc. Seeing that the good fellow understands never a word, he inquires who it is in the hotel that speaks every tongue. Then mine host with dignity responds: "The travelers, sir."

—Lombardy, although one-half of it is occupied by arid mountains, contains, probably, the densest agricultural population in the world. According to recent official reports, the provinces of Milan and Cremona have 161 inhabitants to the square kilometre, and even in the mountain region of Como there are 67 dwellers on each square kilometre. On the same area England has only 30, France 40, and Ireland 60.

—The new census of London, showing the population to be 4,764,312 souls, has drawn out from *Land*, an English journal, some striking contrasts. "There are," it says, "in London more than double the number of people in Denmark, including Greenland, nearly three times as many as in Greece; more than eighteen times the population of Montenegro; some thousands more than Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira; nearly treble the population of Servia; more than double that of Bulgaria; three-quarters of a million more than in Holland; more than Sweden, or Norway, or Switzerland."

HUMOROUS.

—A young lady says that males are of no account from the time the ladies stop kissing them as infants till they commence kissing them as lovers.

—A facetious boy asked one of his playmates how a hardware dealer differed from a boot-maker. The latter, somewhat puzzled, gave it up. "Why," said the other, "be a shoe the one sold the nails, and the other nailed the soles."

—"Does your sister Annie ever say anything about me, sissy?" asked an anxious lover of a little girl. "Yes," was the reply. "She said if you had rockers on your shoes they'd make such a nice cradle for my doll."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—An intelligent youth, recently engaged in a commercial office, made out a shipping bill for "fourty" barrels of flour. His employer called his attention to an error in the spelling of "forty." "Sure enough," replied the promising clerk, "I left out the *m*."

—Nearly \$9,500,000 is invested in the printing and publishing trade in Boston, and the yearly product is valued at \$5,467,000. This does not include the amount paid to writers who furnish the matter for printing and publishing, and which, if all added together, aggregates several hundred dollars more.—*Philadelphia News.*

—A promising youth of five summers, being about to retire for the evening, was asked by his mother to kneel by her side and repeat the Lord's prayer. The little chap, whose mind was evidently intent on the beauties of the national game, having reached the middle of the prayer, paused, looked into his mother's face and exclaimed: "Billy Brown is a boss short-stop," and proceeded with his devotions as if nothing unusual had transpired.—*Boston Post.*

—A little five-year-old friend who was always allowed to choose the prettiest kitten for his pet and playmate before the other nurslings were drowned was taken to his mother's room the other morning to see the two tiny twin new babes. He looked reflectively from one to the other for a minute or two, then poking his chubby finger into the cheek of the plumpest baby he said, decidedly: "Save this one."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—H. M., Seima, Ala.: "How can I permanently remove an indelible grease spot from a broadcloth coat?" The only way to permanently remove an indelible grease spot from a coat is to saw it out of the coat, but that would possibly injure the coat. On the other hand, if you would saw the coat from the grease spot—but really we feel inadequate to the task of furnishing the right brand of advice in this case.—*Texas Sittina.*

R. B. LOVEL,

Nos. 50 and 52, Market Street.

—Dealer in Staple and Fancy—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c., &c.

I am now offering to the public, purchased from first hands, for cash, and selected with the greatest care, the LARGEST and most Complete Stock of Goods in my line ever offered in Maysville. My aim is to surpass, both as to VARIETY and QUALITY of Goods, and to give every person who may buy of me full value for his money. My house is Headquarters for

Poultry, Game, Butter, Eggs

and all kinds of Country Produce. Will have a full supply of attractive specialties for the Holidays.

Sole Agent for sale of GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S Celebrated

COMPRESSED YEAST.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city

Free of Charge.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN

—FOR—

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have just received for the Holidays the largest, finest, and cheapest lot of

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

Consisting of Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Majolica Goods of all kinds, Vases, Toilet Sets, Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, Table Glassware, Lamps and Lanterns, Shell Boxes and other goods too numerous to itemize, and at prices which defy competition.

TOYS! TOYS!

Of all kinds and at all prices. We have now in stock for the Holiday Trade goods which make suitable and useful presents for Men, Women, or Child; big or little. Call and price our goods before buying and you will be convinced that our aim is to sell, and that you can save money by buying your goods at

S. SIMON'S,

No. 45, MARKET STREET, East Side, Between SECOND and THIRD.

Every one buying 50c. worth of goods at our store is entitled to a chance on an elegant DOLL.

CASH FURNITURE STORE.

GEO. ORT, Jr.,

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

FURNITURE

Articles suitable for the holidays.

FINE CAMP CHAIRS, TOY CHAIRS, of all kinds, WAGONS, CRADLES, MIRRORS, MATTRESSES and SPRINGS.

BURGESS BLOCK, SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Fine Parlor and Bedroom Suits, sold by photographs at Cincinnati prices. Repairing of all kinds done in the best manner and promptly. Charges reasonable. I will not be undersold.

JAS. H. SALLEE, CLARENCE L. SALLEE,

SALLEE & SALLEE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

And Real Estate Agents.

OFFICE ON COURT STREET

sepl6dly MAYSVILLE, KY

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving the most elegant assortment of BUGGIES, PHAETONS and CARRIAGES ever brought to the city of Maysville. MYALL & RILEY, au2dly No. 7 Second, and 18 Sutton Sts.

FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to go west I now offer for sale my entire stock of

China, Glass and Queensware,

with the good will of the house and all information in my possession regarding the business. I have a new and well selected stock, in first rate condition and bought at low figures. Any parties wishing to enter into a good, safe paying business, now have an opportunity seldom offered.

The Fall and Holiday trade is now just on us, and an early buyer will get all the benefit therefrom. In the meantime I shall sell goods at retail and wholesale at almost cost, o17-d&wt G. A. MCCARTHEY.

\$66a week in your own town. Terms and \$55a outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. mar28ly

THE WEBER PIANO.

For power, purity of tone, brilliancy of touch, beauty of finish and durability it has no equal. The most eminent pianists pronounce it

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

L. F. METZGER.

MANAGER, Branch office, Maysville, Ky

—Also, The Matchless—

BURDETT ORGAN.

A full supply of pianos and organs constantly on hand. Correspondents promptly answered. Payments easy. sep26d&wly.

P. S. MYERS,

—Dealer in—

Groceries, Hats and Caps

Boots and Shoes, Queensware and Hardware. Highest cash price paid for Grain and Country Produce. jyl6d Mt. OLIVET

\$5to \$20 pe day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. mar28ly

HEADQUARTERS FOR HOLIDAY GOODS

—AT—

JOHN WHEELER'S.

We would ask the Public before purchasing their Holiday Goods, to call at my establishment and be convinced that I have the Largest and CHEAPEST variety of TOYS in the City, such as

DRUMS, DOLL BUGGIES AND WAGONS, CHINA AND WAX DOLLS

In a greater variety and cheaper than anybody. We have all the TROPICAL FRUITS.

OUR PURE CANDY we want every Man, Woman, and Child to eat. It is made from PURE crushed sugar, fresh and

WARRANTED to be PURE.

Remember what I tell you; the CHEAPEST, LARGEST and best assortment of

TOYS AND CANDIES

Ever brought to Maysville.

JOHN WHEELER.

"SANTA CLAUS"

HEADQUARTERS!

—AT—

ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

TOYS! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL! TOYS!

The Old Gentleman has been here and crowded us, as never done before, with an immense stock of TOYS of every description, Japanese, Vienna, Paris, Dresden China, and English Fancy Goods, and everything new in the line of Christmas and New Year presents.

IMMENSE STOCK OF DOLLS

Of every description, at RIDICULOUS LOW PRICES.

Model Wax Dolls 25c, worth 50c; Model Wax Dolls 50c, worth \$1.00; Bohemian Decorated Vases 10c, 15c and 20c, worth double the money; Large Job Lots of Japanese Goods at less than half their value.

IMMENSE bargains for Country Merchants, even in smallest quantities. Call early and avoid the great rush of the last days. Very Respectfully,

R. ALBERT, Agent.

L. C. BLATTERMAN.

W. F. POWER.

BLATTERMAN & POWER,

(Successors to HUGH POWERS' SONS)

No. 22 and 24 Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

—Dealers at Wholesale and retail in—

STOVES, GRATES, MANTELS and TINWARE, RANGES and BASE BURNERS,

WOOD AND WILLOWWARE,

HOUSE and KITCHEN SPECIALTIES

—Manufacturers of—

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE and TIN ROOFING.

WORK DONE WHEN PROMISED. d2d&wlm

CHENOWETH & CO.,

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